# British Packet

AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 703.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1840. [VOL. XIV.


## BUENOS AYRES.

*Head Quarters on the coast of the Uruguay, January* 14, 1840.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the affairs of peace, war, and foreign affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General, Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Juan Manuel de Rosas.

On the 29th of December last, in compliance with the orders of Y. E., a battle took place, with the anarchist incendiary Rivera, in his very trenches, situated between the arroyos La Virgen and San José. I have repeatedly had the confidence to assure Y. E. that the destruction of this traitor and his miserable army, would only be delayed to such time, as the combat to which for more than three months I have provoked him should be avoided. On this occasion I have the pleasure to see this declaration realised, although not to its fullest extent.

Notwithstanding the advantageous position of the enemy, the numerical superiority of his infantry and his train of ten pieces of heavy artillery, the army under my command gallantly attacked him, and obtained every advantage which could be desired in order to secure a decisive triumph. Both flanks of the army of the tyrant being turned, charged in its rear, and the greater part of his cavalry destroyed by the impetuosity of our lancers, his vile slaves shamefully fled in all directions. In fine, we had in our possession his park and all the materiel of the army, and the complete result depended upon scarcely five hundred horse, who remained formed and were defended by the fire of his infantry and artillery. But in the decisive moment all my efforts were insufficient to re-establish our columns, dispersed in the eager pursuit of the enemy's cavalry; presenting as a memento of the ardour and decision of the soldiers of Liberty, more than fifteen hundred of the enemy stretched on the field of battle. I remained at his front until dark, and the army passed the night within half a league of him, intending to assault his trenches on the following day, but being informed that our ammunition was all expended in the action, I, in conformity with the previous orders of Y. E., commenced my retreat to the Uruguay, after having given a terrible lesson to the tyrant, who has dared to declare war against the Confederation.

Y. E. can form an idea of the state of the enemy after the action, by bearing in mind, that at night I encamped at half a league from the field of battle, that the anarchist Rivera, far from pursuing, abandoned his position, leaving his fires burning, and retired to Santa Lucia, and that in my tardy march, he has not dared to follow me, respecting us as his conquerors. So far from our leaving the least warlike trophy, with which he might deceive the odious unitarians, he has only motives to tremble at Argentine valour.

I will opportunely remit to Y. E. a circumstantial detail of the action of the 29th, and recommend the ardour and loyalty of the brave men who have accompanied me. In the mean time, I can assure Y. E. that our loss does not exceed two hundred men.

The army under my command has brought with it twenty eight thousand horses. It will soon be provided with the other elements of war which it needs, and which Y. E. has forwarded to me, in order to march where the honor and liberty of our country call us.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

PASCUAL ECHAGUE.

The *Gaceta* of 4th inst., from which we have translated the above, contains also the following.

"We have the satisfaction to publish the important despatch of the victory obtained over the brutal unitarian Rivera, and his slaves, on the fields of San José, by our valiant Confederate army, defender of American Liberty, under the orders of the worthy and intrepid Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Brigadier, Illustrious Restaurator of the Public Peace, Pascual Echague.

"This feat of arms covers with glory our valiant warriors and their noble Chief, who on this day of honor, for the arms of freemen of America, has brilliantly distinguished himself by his intrepidity and skill.

"The major part of the cavalry of the vandal Rivera, completely destroyed and cut down in all directions, and more than fifteen hundred of his slaves stretched dead on the field of battle, are trophies of the triumph of the free.

"Honor to the conquerors in this memorable battle! Immortal glory to the Illustrious General Echague, and to the worthy and brave army under his command!

"After carrying terror to the ranks of the odious traitor deserter of the sacred cause of the American Continent, and spreading alarm amongst his debased slaves, our army and its Illustrious Commander-in-Chief decked with glorious laurels, brought with them to the Uruguay 28,000 horses.

"We sincerely congratulate H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Illustrious Restaurator of the Public Peace, Brigadier Pascual Echague, and the gallant army under his command."

*The following is an extract of a letter from Entrerios.*

"I will not trace the victorious march of the army of General Echague, from the shores of the Uruguay to the environs of Montevideo, nor enter into detail of the circumstances which prevented its attacking the intrenched position of Rivera, but proceed at once to the affair of 29th December, first noticing the relative situation of the opposing armies.

"The army of Echague, consisted of about 6000 men, including 1680 Oriental cavalry, and 485 infantry, with the artillerymen attached to three 4-pounders, the only artillery the army possessed.

"Rivera's army, I should think, amounted to 5200 men, including 1300 infantry and the men appertaining to ten pieces of heavy artillery and a howitzer. The whole of his force was intrenched at the *Arroyo de la Virgen y Cagancha*, 4 leagues from San José and 17 from Montevideo. There was however this marked difference between the two armies; that of Echague was away from its resources, it had lost the greater part of its ammunition, when passing the river *Yi*, and the French prevented its receiving supplies from Buenos Ayres, except in such small quantities as whale boats could convey which run the blockade, so that its main dependence, was upon the lance, the sword and the bayonet. Its opponent on the contrary was supplied even to profusion with every necessary, and in case of a reverse, had Montevideo at hand to fall back upon, with a host of foreigners in arms to protect it, including 500 soldiers and sailors from the French squadron, who had been in barracks for three months in the City. It may truly be said that Rivera's chief support was from foreigners, who from circumstances, I need not recapitulate, became identified with his cause. His best officers were Argentines, his infantry—*Basques* and other strangers, their principal Chiefs—European Spaniards; added to which French and Argentine residents in Montevideo had formed themselves into well drilled battalions.

"Thus situated were the armies, when on the morning of the 29th December, at 10 o'clock, Echague, ordered an advance, and two divisions of his cavalry, one commanded by General Servando Gomez, the other by Colonel Juan Quinteros, surmounted all obstacles of ground, and charged and overwhelmed two divisions of Rivera's cavalry, whilst the left wing under Echague, in person, took possession of his opponents baggage, park, tents, &c. In fact, he had his enemy shut up in his entrenchment, with his infantry and not more than 500 cavalry. The drums and trumpets of Echague's troops sounded the strains of victory for upwards of an hour, but in the midst of all this his centre got unaccountably dispersed, and such confusion ensued that a retreat was the consequence. His infantry at 2 P. M. retired to their old encampment unmolested, and afterwards joined the cavalry, both (with the exception of the reserve under General Garzon, and some dispersed gone towards the Brazilian frontier,) were mustered at 7 P. M., and found to consist of 4500 men, with their three 4-pounders. His killed and wounded did not exceed 200 men, this would seem incredible, from the great loss of his enemy (1500 men), but it is no less true, and although Rivera's artillery fired from 250 to 300 rounds, yet from his foe being so close upon him, or that his guns were so badly pointed, certain it is that most of their shot flew over Echague's men, falling far beyond them. The cannon of the latter fired only a few rounds.

"The troops of Echague remained during the night of the 29th, half a league from their enemy. A council of war was held, in which Echague proposed to renew the battle on the following morning, but upon examination of the ammunition, there were not cartridges for a single round, therefore, acting upon previous orders from the government of Buenos Ayres, a retreat commenced at day-break on the morning of the 30th. The army marched leisurely, it had no pursuers; it had none to fear; no enemy was in sight, and a halt was made at 9 A. M., to substitute oxen for horses to draw the guns and hospital cart, and in this manner, they were drawn during all the retreat. Nay, so little apprehension existed, that the army halted again at mid-day, the officers and men generally took their *siesta*, and the march was not resumed until 4 o'clock that afternoon. This system continued from day to day, until the 13th of January, at mid-day, when the troops, 25,000 or more horses, 2500 oxen, a quantity of mules, and a number of women taken in Rivera's camp, were passed over the river Uruguay at the pass of *Las Vacas*, into the territory of Entrerios.

"At 8 A. M. on the 13th, Colonel Oliveira, intercepted a canoe, in which was an officer named Quevedo, who was the bearer of despatches from Lavalle. Quevedo was shot for the double crime of treason and desertion. At 2 P. M., a junction was made with the army of General Lopez. On that same afernoon, Commandant John Thorn was ordered to proceed a league and a half down the coast, and open fire from the three 4-pounders on a flotilla of 6 schooners, a large felucca and 4 launches, adpertaining to Rivera. An unavailing fire was returned, and both parties continued firing until night fall. Thorn renewed the fire on the morning of the 14th, no reply was given, and it was found that the vessels were abandoned, and that their crews (chiefly Italians) had

(*See last page.*)

The *Gaceta* of 3rd and 4th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 1st, 10th and 22nd ult.

Also details of various donations made to the government, for the provisioning of the troops in various districts and for other purposes.

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The same paper of 4th inst., contains a communication to the government from Don Teodoro Piñero, Justice of Peace of San Borombon, dated 28th ult., giving an account of the proceedings of the Missionaries in that district from 10th to 19th ult.

The same paper of 5th inst., contains a similar representation from Don Paulino Barreiro, Justice of Peace of Quilmes, of the proceedings of the Missionaries in that district from 20th to 29th ult.

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In the discussion in the House of Representatives on 22nd ult., upon the answer to the government message, Señor Garrigós entered into a recapitulation of the events of the public life of General Rosas, and averred, that his resistance to the unjust demands of the French agents, and his bearing in face of the scandalous abuse they are making of their maritime power, by blockading a defenceless port, for two years, without any other reason than mere caprice will ever excite the sympathy and admiration of all freemen, and the respect of his countrymen.

The Señor then enlarged in praise of an English orator, who said that powerful nations ought to be very cautious of pressing hard upon weaker ones: and that the more the power of a nation the more ought to be her indulgence. The hon. Member also quoted the words of Montesquieu, that "war is better than the sacrifice of honor to obtain peace; because a people are ever respected when it is not easy to overcome them, and when they will not yield until after a long and heroic resistance."

In conclusion, he proposed a project of law (which was referred to a special Committee), that Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, should remain Governor and Captain General of the Province, until the re-establishment of the exterior peace of the Republic.

Don Miguel Garcia, President of the House of Representatives, forwarded to the Executive, in the name of the House, under date 3rd inst., its reply to the government message, which is similar to that proposed in a Committee inserted in our No. 701, with however the following addition. "The reference which Y. E. makes to the approaching termination of your high mission, has caused a deep impression on the feelings of the Representatives of the people. In compliance with the indication of Y. E., they have taken the subject into consideration, and at once acknowledge the justice with which Y. E. demands the repose which they could wish to concede; but they cannot see the possibility at this time of granting you relief. O that our country, extricated from its difficulties on the 5th March of the present year, the representation of the Province might foresee this possibility and accord to the painful fatigues of Y. E. a repose which they cannot even this day announce without endangering the sacred cause of Federation, and American Liberty and Independence.

"The Representatives of the people cannot forget that Y. E. has consecrated your whole life to the service of the country, and that Y. E. again proferred to it on the 9th of November last, your fortune and your fame, which give them reason to expect from Y. E. the fulfilment of such a patriotic and generous offer, when for the first time, the Representation of the Province in the great conflicts of the country require it."

The House on the same day (3rd inst.,) appointed that the election of Governor and Captain General of the Province by the Representatives, shall take place from 5th to 7th March next, and that every Member in town and country be cited to attend the House upon an occasion so important.

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*Buenos Ayres Foreign School Society.*

The Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Institution, was held on Wednesday evening, 29th ult., at Mrs. Connell's Hotel, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq., in the Chair.

When the following report, with the annexed account of the Treasurer, were read and accepted—

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*Executive Committee*

OF THE

BUENOS AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee, on laying before the Subscribers the Annual Report of their proceedings, regret to state that, from a series of untoward circumstances, the efficiency of the Institution, during the last year, has not been commensurate with the increased and liberal support extended to it, nor with the zealous endeavours of the Committee to further the philanthropic views of their constituents.

On entering upon the discharge of the trust confided to them, the Committee, in deference to a suggestion of their predecessors—the propriety of which a brief experience rendered more apparent—prepared to carry into effect a contemplated change of teacher in the boys' department; but, whilst they were discussing the means of concluding an arrangement in due accordance with the principles of the Institution, they were unexpectedly informed that the new candidate for the preceptorship, upon a reconsideration of the subject, declined to undertake the tuition of the Society's scholars. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Committee then deemed it prudent to enter into a second agreement with Mr. Root, upon such terms as seemed best calculated to insure the promotion of the objects of the Institution, and to obviate the recurrence of former complaints. After a short trial the Committee had no slight reason to congratulate themselves upon the working of the new arrangement, but the hopes they had conceived ftom the result were suddenly frustrated by the abrupt cessation of Mr. Root in his employment. The Committee lost no time in procuring another teacher, and succeeded in engaging the services of Mr. Williams, but had the mortification, after the lapse of a little more than a month, of seeing their school again abandoned and the scholars dispersed, owing to the urgency with which private concerns called the teacher to Montevideo.—There not being now a sufficient number of pupils to authorise the Committee to engage a Master exclusively, it was deemed adviseable to place such as had not, in the mean time, been taken into other schools, under the charge of Mr. Schroeder, where they have continued till the present. In the female department the Society has not been more fortunate, Miss Loring having in September last—without the existence of any motive of complaint having come to the knowledge of the Committee—relinquished the tuition of the girls of the Society; an occurrence which induced the Committee to place the few that remained on their books under the care of Mrs. Schroeder, where they still continue.

The average number of children receiving instruction, under the auspices of the Society, previously to the interruption of its Schools, was 32; but from the adverse combination of circumstances before alluded to, this number is now, in a considerable degree, reduced.

The Committee cannot allow themselves to resign the trust with which they were honoured, without expressing their heartfelt satisfaction at the vigorous impulse given, during their period of office, to the cause of education generally throughout the foreign community. For many years the Buenos Ayres Foreign School Society stood alone as a public Educational Institution; but happily the apathy which prevailed in this respect—an apathy candidly though tardily avowed from the pulpit—has been substituted by an active competition worthy of our age. At present a public school for the instruction of youth is the honourable appendage of each of the several foreign church-establishments in this country. It is gratifying to reflect that this is a result, in the accomplishment of which this Society has been mainly instrumental through the *salutary agitation* on the subject, to which the important discussions sustained by it gave rise.

Such an extension of the means of education has doubtless circumscribed the sphere of the utility of the Foreign School Society. Still, in the opinion of the Committee, the necessity for its continuance has not been superseded.—Ample scope yet remains for the display of its generous interest in behalf of the *poor;* and, although the Committee do not consider practicable the immediate re-opening of the Schools with exclusive teachers, they flatter themselves that the period is not distant when the opportunity will offer for their re-establishment. When that occasion arrives, the Society may resume its appropriate course of operation in the full confidence that, in the sympathies and benevolence of the enlightened and liberal adequate support will ever be found in furtherance of its praiseworthy exertions.

*Buenos Ayres, January* 29, 1840.

JACOB C. FLINT, President.

J. FAY, Secretary.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved,*—That this Meeting taking into consideration that a very considerable number of the most necessitous cases are still wholly unprovided for by all the Public Educational Establishments, recommend that a strenuous effort be made not only to continue but to extend the sphere of this Society's operation.

The election of office-bearers for the current year was next proceeded to, and the following gentlemen were appointed—

*Executive Committee for* 1840.

Mr. J. C. FLINT, President.
» ANGUS WRIGHT, Vice-President.
» J. G. FAY, Secretary.
» JAMES STEADMAN, Treasurer.
» JAMES KIERNAN.
» A. MAYER.
» ROBERT MITCHELL.
» JAMES BROWN.
» PETER ROSENBLAD.
Messrs. W. DOUGLAS and JOHN WHITAKER, Auditors.

The business of the evening being now disposed of, the meeting dissolved after passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Douglas, for his able conduct in the Chair, as likewise to Mr. G. Ramsay for his efficient services as Secretary. A similar expression of acknowledgement was also voted to Mrs. Connell, for the handsome and disinterested manner in which she placed her commodious room at the disposal of the Meeting.

BUENOS AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE TREASURER.

*Dr.*

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| To amount paid Mr. Root from January to June | 592 |
| ——Mr. Williams from July to August | 220 |
| ——Miss Loring from January to October 15th | 778 |
| ——Mr. Schroeder from August to December 31st | 432 2 |
| ——for books and slates | 90 |
| ——for printing | 75 |
| —loss incurred in the purchase and sale of desks, peonage, &c. | 20 |
| | $2207 2 |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer this date | 739 6 |
| | $2947 0 |

*Cr.*

| | |
|---|---|
| By balance in hand Dec. 31st, 1838 | $323 |
| —Cash received as subscriptions and donations | 2624 |
| | $2947 |

JAMES STEADMAN, Treasurer.
W. DOUGLAS, H. W. GILBERT, Auditors.

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Blackwood's Magazine for November last, contains an article entitled "Cursory cogitations concerning Cats," from which we extract the following amusing account of their love making.

"Old Biddy Skinflint's tom cat, is on the opposite house-top! The old rascal has just emerged for his midnight ramble, and is merely giving notice to the feline neighbourhood that he would be glad of a companion. And lo!—obedient to the summons, from the adjoining gutter, peereth forth the head of the velvet-

garbed Tib, prime favourite of the venerable Griselda Pennilove, whom boys irreverent do denominate Grizel; and now, along the very verge of the parapet paceth the daring heroine, greeting, with many a loving tone, the ear of the expectant Tom; and now she scales, at one bound, the opposing tiles, and stands by his side on the summit: they purr—they wave backwards and forwards their gentle tails—they rub together their loving sides and affectionate noses—entranced in ecstacy of happiness too deep for caterwauling.

"But see where, urged on by the "green-eyed monster" Jealousy, stealeth towards the pair unseen Bob, Lord Paramount in the affections of the chaste Susannah Witherspoon.—Proudly arches his indignant back, and far flashes his passion-glaring eye! With one mighty leap he alights full in front of the astonished Tom, who, startled yet undismayed, contemptuously spitting in the face of the foe, collecteth all his force for the inevitable struggle; while, not far removed, the affrighted Tib, (a feline Dejanira,) awaiteth in piteous suspense the issue of the tremendous conflict, sending forth, ever and anon, her sad mewings for the danger of her favoured champion. Him, regardless of her woe, seizeth with tenacious talon the infuriated Bob, not unresisted by tooth and claw on the part of the assailed: and now more shrilly soundeth the plaintive voice of her, "teterrima belli causa;" more loudly peal the yells of the maddened rivals, as, locked in an inextricable embrace, they wage the unrelenting warfare—nobly emulous of those traditionary warriors of the tribe, who erst, in fair Kilkenny, swallowed each other in the intensity of their rage, leaving behind them not a wreck, save the tip of a single tail, to point out the scene of cannibalism. And now from many an attic window protrudeth many a nightcapped head, disturbed from its peaceful pillow by the fury of the strife; and rise to many a tongue curses "not loud but deep" upon cats in general, and the unconscious combatants in particular. In vain;—fast and far, along the echoing roofs, speed to the scene the partisans of either chief, to mingle in the gathering *mélée*. Not otherwise, when, in that classic region where seven distinct dials proclaim the progress of time, some daring youth of Munster, with heart cutting words, hath aroused the indignation of Connaught's hardy son, from every quarter of the surrounding territory pour forth the children of potatoe-bearing Ierne, rejoicing in the anticipation of battle, regardless of the cause, in aid of either disputant; till, plunged into the thickest of the fray, and undiscerning friend from foe in the excess of their excitement, they deal forth their blows indiscriminately on all around them, to the great glory of the Emerald Isle, and the exceeding terror of the new police. Positively the scene is growing exciting—The combat deepens! "on, ye brave, who rush to glory or"—Hah! yonder old gentleman in the attic, provoked beyond forbearance, is growing desperate; he is about to purchase a night's quiet at an awful sacrifice of crockery! We see him nervously grasping his water-jug in his better hand, evidently balancing in his mind the wrath of his landlady against his own personal comforts;—he longs, yet lingers;—now he raises, as if resolved, the dreadful missile—and now again imagination conjures up the morning's frowns and chidings, and he wavers in his bold design. To the rescue! ho!—a reinforcement of no less than three sturdy Toms rushing to the fray catches his eye—he hesitates no longer—he elevates the death-fraught engine—he whirls it forward—Bah! a bad shot, but effectual:—crash goes the jug upon the tiles into ten thousand fragments! bursts forth one loud, short, simultaneous screech, followed by a sound as of much spitting!—five-and-twenty tails stream and twirl aloft for a moment, like meteors, and

"*Have they melted in earth, or vanished in air?*
*We see not, we know not,—but nothing is there.*"

In go the heads—down go the windows:—one minute just to "put out the light, and then,"—why then, we'll forgive the cat that manages to wake us for the next nine hours, that's all.

One part of the article says, that "most women love cats—and no wonder; both are graceful and domestic, and both scratch."

MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT.

It was the wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Terry, (I mean the *actual*, not the anniversary wedding-day,) and the jocund bridegroom, bride, and their guests were assembled about noon in the drawing-room, when a servant entered, and said a gentleman had called, and wished to speak to Mr. T.; that he was waiting below stairs, and would not come up, because he came upon very particular business. Mr. Terry, desiring his company to excuse him for a few minutes, quitted the room. One hour elapsed—no bridegroom; two hours—he did not appear;—three—four—he was not returned: the bride's mind misgave her, and the hymeneal guests were quite alarmed: the servants declared that they had seen their master and the gentleman walk into the garden, from whence they were not returned. Now, a high brick wall, in which there was no outlet, and over which no person could climb except by a ladder, enclosed the garden, which, when searched, was empty, whilst, at the same time, Mr. Terry and his *friend*, "*the gentleman*," could not have walked out at the hall-door without being, from its situation, seen and heard by the servants in the kitchen. Time fled—and he did not return—no!—and although his lady lived to be nearly ninety years of age, she *never* gained tidings again of the spouse, thus so mysteriously spirited away!

*Mirror.*

GRATITUDE.

When Suffer, who had been fifty years a servant in the English factory at Abesheber, or Bushire, a Persian sea-port, was on his death-bed, the English doctor ordered him a glass of wine. He at first refused, saying, "I cannot take it; it is forbidden in the Koran." But after a few moments, he begged the doctor to give it him, saying, as he raised himself in his bed, "Give me the wine; for it is written in the same volume, that all you unbelievers will be excluded from Paradise; and the experience of fifty years teaches me to prefer your society in the other world, to any place unto which I can be advanced with my own countrymen." He died a few hours after this sally.

*Sketches of Persia.*

A sailor is a drunken sot,
And he sha'n't wed my daughter,
How can that be, have you forgot
A sailor *lives on water.*

I laugh, a would-be sapient cried,
At every one that laughs at me,
Good lack! a merry friend replied,
How very merry you must be.

The features of the women of Bruges generally bear a considerable resemblance to those of the Jewish race, from whom they are, however, distinguished by the mild lustre of their dark eyes.

*Brussels Companion.*

UNWEANED MAMMALIA.

Some young men, travelling on horseback among the White Mountains, became inordinately thirsty, and stopped for milk at a house by the roadside. They emptied every basin that was offered, and still wanted more. The woman of the house at length brought out an enormous bowl of milk, and set it down on the table, saying, "One would think, gentlemen, you had never been *weaned*."

*American paper.*

The well known Prince of Peace, who once disposed of the treasures of Spain and the Indies, has been lately sued at Rome for a debt of sixty Roman dollars.

A dentist, says he will advertise in our paper if we will take it out in tooth drawing.

*American paper.*

DOCTORS TURNED (PATIENTS).

The 'Buffalo Journal' says that City is so healthy that the doctors have nothing to do; and seven of them were seen together on the pier, fishing.

*Ibid.*

SPECIAL HAZARDOUS.

Judge Beeler put a notice over his factory gate at Lowell, 'No cigars or Irishmen admitted within these walls;' "for," said he, "the one will set a flame a-goin among my cottons, and t'other among my galls. I won't have no such inflammable and dangerous things about me on no account."

*Ibid.*


## *Advertisements.*

## A CARD.

MRS. CONNELL, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has taken the House No. 36, Calle del 25 de Mayo. Several Rooms to let furnished or not, as may suit gentlemen, and on reasonable terms. One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a private Parlour, independent of the family. There is a most excellent cistern of water, and a fine view of the river from the azotea. Mrs. Connell returns her sincere thanks to her friends for the liberal support she has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business, she may have a share of patronage from her friends and the public. j8

## WANTED.

A Good Man-Cook, well recommended. Apply, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 36. 2

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FIRST CLASS BRITISH BARQUE

**PAMPERO,**

*Captain John Roberts.*

Now lying at Montevideo, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 10th of February next.

Being an entirely new vessel, on her first voyage, and having magnificent cabin and steerage accommodations, offers a most eligible opportunity to persons desirous of returning to England; those who may be anxious of availing themselves of the same, may obtain passage by timely application, either here or at Montevideo, to the Consignees—

NICHOLSON, GREEN & Co.

## NOTICE.

A Young Man, native of this country, who is well acquainted with the English and Spanish languages, wishes to obtain a situation either in town or country, (preferring an English house,) and who has a good recommendation.

Apply at No. 208, Federation-street. j24 3t

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Amos Prescott, deceased, and all those who are indebted to the same, will please call on either of the undersigned for adjustment.

By order of the U. S. Consul.

*M. Parker.*
j24 3t *J. L. Welshman.*

## *Caledonia Illustrata.*

SCOTLAND ILLUSTRATED in a series of views taken expressly for this work, by T. Allom, Esq., splendidly engraved on steel, price two hundred dollars. For Sale at J. Steadman's, Bookseller, No. 30, Cathedral-street. j25 3t


## MERCHANT VESSELS
**In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 6th of February, 1840.**

*NONE.*

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

***FRENCH.*** Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Captain Toussaint Jean Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin. with Commodore's broad pendant.

Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier.

***BRITISH.*** Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.

(*Continued from first page.*)

sought refuge on the island of Belen. That night, 1060 cavalry and 400 infantry were landed on the island, who on the following morning attacked and put to the sword the refugees, with the exception of their Commander and 7 men, who had escaped during the night in a canoe. The captured vessels were well supplied armed and equipped, their guns, &c., were taken out, the schooners and felucca were burned, and the 4 launches were hauled up on the Entrerios shore. On the 15th, General Echague granted a furlough for 20 days to his militia. On the 18th, about 200 of Rivera's cavalry were seen on the opposite side of the river. They soon retired.

"The retreat of Echague's army occupied 15 days, during which, it marched 90 leagues, averaging only 6 leagues a day, and in all this time, it never saw an enemy. Rivera, was left in possession of the field of battle, with his infantry, he did not pursue—he could not, and had his opponents been well supplied with ammunition, the results would have been far more disastrous to him. His crippled state, did not allow him to make an effort to save his flotilla on the Uruguay:—a flotilla placed there for the important purposes of supplying Lavalle's army, and cutting off the resources and retreat of Echague's. Do not these facts added to others I have mentioned speak volumes?

"I have avoided in this detail a number of incidents, which although interesting, would take up too much of your time, such as the circumstance that Rivera, calculating that the Entrerianos would be home sick, caused printed hand-bills to be circulated amongst them, when they were in front of Montevideo, averring that their Province was in possession of Lavalle, and endeavouring to alarm them for the safety of their families."

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It is confidently reported that Generol Garzon, with 700 cavalry and 10,000 horses; as also a division of 600 of the dispersed in the action of the 29th of December, joined General Echague on the 28th ult., the former from the Brazilian frontier, the latter from Cerro Largo.

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At half past 8 on the evening of Friday the 31st ult., a discharge of rockets took place from the Police-office. At 9 the batallion of Marine Artillery were drawn up at the Retiro, and after firing a volley they commenced street firing. At 10 the National brig of war Eloisa, at the Boca, fired a salute of 21 guns. Rockets were sent up from various parts of the town, military music paraded the streets, and repeatedly performed the National Anthem. These and other demonstrations, were in consequence of the news from the Uruguay, which arrived on the evening in question.

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

*February* 1.—*Wind S. E. strong.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*February* 2.—*Wind N. shifted to S. at night, with rain.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*February* 3.—*Wind N. rain early in the morning.*

No arrivals.

*Sailed*, H. B. M's brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth, for Montevideo.

*February* 4.—*Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening, strong.*

No arrivals.

*Sailed*, Brazilian corvette Bertioga, 18 guns, Captain Joao Francisco Regis, (Commander of the Brazilian navy in this river,) for Montevideo.

Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, for Montevideo.

They anchored again to the eastward from strong head wind.

*February* 5.—*Wind E. strong, rain from* 3 *A. M. to* 3 *P. M.*

No arrivals or sailings.

The Bertioga and Liebre still in sight at anchor to the eastward.

*February* 6.—*Wind S. S. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

The Bertioga and Liebre were not in sight this morning.

*February* 7.—*Wind E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

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*Operations of the French blockading vessels.*

1st inst. A strange diate was amongst the blockaders this morning—she sailed in the afternoon for Martin Garcia.

2nd. Two French launches sailed to the N. One of their whale boats arrived, and their beef boat arrived from Colonia and sailed again.

3rd. Nothing new.

4th. A French launch and a whale boat came in from the N.

5th. Nothing new.

6th. A French whale boat sailed to the N.

7th. French schooner of war Eclair, arrived from the eastward and sailed for Colonia. A French launch arrived from Colonia.

This day (8th inst.) completes the 683rd day of the blockade.

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THE WEATHER this week has been fine and temperate, with the exception of the high wind and rain of Wednesday last. Thermometer 70 to 76.

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STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

*From the Edinburgh Review of October last.*

It would be no difficult thing to show that a very considerable number of the English idiomatic writers have been, if not profound classical scholars, yet early tinctured with classical literature, and throughout their lives distinguished by a love of it. Such were Milton, South, Swift; the first of whom is indeed as remarkable for his thorough mastery over the Saxon portion of our language, as he is for his classical spirit. Again, the bulk of those writers who have wielded with equal ease all the elements of our powerful language—giving an undue preference to none of them, but employing each just in the degree and on the occasions required—have been deeply imbued with a love of the Greek and Roman literature. Such, to cite a few examples, were Addison, Pope, Steele, Cowper, Burke, indeed, almost the only writer remarkably idiomatic, who was totally unimbued with this spirit, was Cobbett.

Upon the whole, the English language, in copiousness and variety, as well as in most other qualities, will vie with almost any language, ancient or modern. The words of old Camden are still more applicable to it now than when they were originally written. 'Whereas 'our tongue is mixed, it is no disgrace. The 'Italian is pleasant, but without sinews, as a 'still, fleeting water. The French delicate, but 'even nice as a woman, scarce daring to open 'her lippes for fear of marring her countenance. 'The Spanish majesticall, but fulsome, running 'too much on the *o*, and terrible like the divell 'in a play. The Dutch manlike, but withall 'very harsh, as one ready, at every word, to 'picke a quarrell. Now we, in borrowing from 'them, give the strength of consonants to the 'Italian; the full sound of words to the French; 'the variety of terminations to the Spanish; 'and the mollifying of more vowels to the 'Dutch; and so, like bees, we gather the honey 'of their good properties, and leave the dregs 'to themselves. And thus, when substantial-'nesse combineth with delightfulnesse, fulnesse 'with finenesse, seemlinesse with portlinesse, 'and currentnesse with staydnesse, how can 'the language which consisteth of all these, 'sound other than full of sweetnesse?'

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MARCH OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A celebrated pleader in New York delivered so long an oration in defence of a client, that, at its conclusion, his tongue was found to be worn down to the root. In this predicament, he applied to an equally celebrated surgeon, who repaired his loss by skilfully transplanting the vocal organ of a missionary who had just been lynched for abolitionism. The renovated member was quite adequate to the performance of all the functions of speech, but it may be noted as a singular fact, that the patient's forensic talents entirely left him, and that his gift of eloquence became exclusively directed to extemporaneous preaching. *American paper.*

USE IS SECOND NATURE.

Major N——, upon being asked whether he was seriously injured when the St. Leonard steamer's boiler exploded, replied, that he was so used to being blown up by his wife that a mere steamer had no effect upon him.

*American paper.*

## Birth.

On the 4th inst., the lady of Don Ildefonso Isla, of a son.

## Married.

On the 24th ult., Mr. George Rowe, a native of England, to Miss Susannah Thompson, of Buenos Ayres.

On the 3rd inst., Mr. Hugh Robson, to Miss Jane Munro Rodger, both natives of Scotland.

## Died.

On 4th inst., aged 38, Mr. Alexander Brander.

The deceased was one of our earliest friends in Buenos Ayres. In disposition he was most kind and amiable, which gained for him the esteem of a numerous circle, many of whom, both in carriages and on horseback attended his funeral at the Protestant Cemetery on the 6th inst.


## *Advertisements.*

## Union Library.

A General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will take place on Thursday evening next, 13th of February, 1840, at half past seven o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

## Sale by Auction,

BY THOMAS GOWLAND & Co.

AT Mr. Fisher's, opposite the Commercial Room, Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 58. On Wednesday 12th inst., will be sold by Auction, all the furniture and other articles, the particulars of which may be seen in the Gaceta and Diario de la Tarde.

## BLACK TEA.

OF Three different kinds, for sale cheap, at No. 75, Calle de Potosi. f8 3t


## PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubloons, Spanish....... | 288 | a | | dollars each |
| Do. Patriot ....... | 288 | a | | do. do. |
| Plata macuquina .. ...... | 16½ | a | 17½ | do. for one |
| Dollars, Spanish . ....... | 17¾ | a | 18 | do. each. |
| Do Patriot and Patacones.. | 17¼ | a | 17¾ | do. do. |
| Six per cent Stock... ... | 57 | a | | do. per ct. |
| Bank Shares ..... ..... | none | | | |
| Exchange on England .. . | 3⅜ | a | | pence per dol |
| Do. Rio Janeiro.. | | a | | nominal. |
| Do. Montevideo.. | 18 | a | 18¼ | per patacon |
| Do. United States | 15 | a | | per U.S. dollar |
| Hides, Ox, best.......... | 45 | a | 46 | dls.p. pesada |
| Do. country ... ...... | 38 | a | 39 | do. do. |
| Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs | 39 | a | 40 | do. do. |
| Do. salted ........ .., | 33 | a | 34 | do. do. |
| Do. Horse . .. ...... | 13 | a | 15 | do. each. |
| Nutria Skins ....... .... | 4¾ | a | 5¼ | do. per lb. |
| Chinchilli Skins.. ...... | 65 | a | 70 | do. per dozen |
| Wool, common ....... .. | 13 | a | 15 | do. per arr'ba |
| Do. picked............ | 26 | a | 28 | do. do. |
| Sheep skins per dozen.... | 19 | a | 21 | per 30lb. |
| Calf skins per dozen...... | 33 | a | 35 | |
| Deer skins per dozen...... | 14 | a | 15½ | |
| Hair, long ..... ...... . | 80 | a | 90 | do. per arr'ba |
| Do. mixed ............ | 40 | a | 43 | do. do. |
| Jerked Beef ....... ... | 20 | a | 24 | do per quintal |
| Tallow, melted.... ...... | 16 | a | 17 | do. per. arrb'a |
| Horns ................. | 250 | a | 350 | per mil. |
| Flour, (North American).. | | a | none | |
| Salt, on board........... | | a | none | per fan |
| Discount ............... | 1 | a | 1¼ | pr ct. pr. month |

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 288 dollars. The lowest price 282 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3⅜ pence. The lowest ditto 3⅜ pence


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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.